

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Weather.

Washington, June 1.—Weather: South Carolina—Unsettled Tuesday and Wednesday with occasional showers.

It is a long lane that has not turning. And it gets dusty some times.

Cigar factories report rush orders on stogies. (This is election year.)

Chances for street paving for Anderson should not be crippled by joke issues.

Governor Hodges, of Kansas, paroled a prisoner to harvest his crop. Wild oats?

The "A. B. C." cocktail has arrived. But the old spelling of D-R-U-N-K is just the same.

Teddy has fallen off 40 pounds. Yes, it has been a lean and hungry year for the Bull Moose.

Well, it is powerful fine to be able to say we will have a \$60,000 theatre here in the fall.

Cupid's capers are kittenish. A widow of 73 who got married is now seeking a divorce.

The caucus in Columbia seems to have been as voiceless as a "carkiss." No offense intended.

And so Anderson is to have baseball. Get your bazzoos ready and yell for the home hopes.

Augusta is about as near to a large number of the military organizations as the Isle of Palms is.

The government will take a census of the birds. This doesn't mean the kind that go to night hops.

Texas reports the cotton crop damaged six per cent. by too much rain. We know that somebody got ours.

Let's get to work here and revive that pull all together spirit. Dry weather has made it lag just a little.

The militia of the State has little to recommend it to young men these days. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

We feel that we can offer safely a reward for the name of any democratic club secretary who refuses to enroll a democrat.

Cleveland, O., is selling ice cream cones and soda pop for three cents. Let's make that an issue here in our municipal campaign. It is a sure vote getter.

The G. A. R. cheered Champ Clark and were cool to Wilson. Then the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States is not such a Yankee after all.

A Trenton, N. J., man has had the appendix removed from his pet horse. However, we suppose that when the matter was referred to the horse he said "neigh, neigh."

Prof. Hart, formerly of the University of Georgia, and recently manager of the hunting preserves of the "millionaires' club" at Jekyll Island, was killed in a quarrel over turtle eggs.

Cotton mill presidents will have to trot out another candidate for the senate. Some of the big ones have been denouncing Smith as a demagogue, and now a little one has a fuss with Blaine.

BE JUST TO CLEMSON

The Lever bill to assist agricultural colleges is now effective. As we understand it, this bill provides that every state in which there is an agricultural college shall be entitled to receive on the first of July \$100,000 without additional appropriation.

Then the act provides an additional fund out of which the states are to receive money from the federal treasury in proportion to the amount paid by the states for the support of their agricultural colleges.

Clemson, of course, will be the beneficiary in this state. For, while Clemson is not a state college, if the matter should ever be tried in the courts, yet it is to all intents and purposes a state institution. We would like to see the State of South Carolina make an appropriation to pay the callous heirs the value of the estate, do away with the life trustees and make this de facto a state institution.

But, that matter aside, we wish to call attention to a popular fallacy these days. The Greenville Piedmont, in commenting upon the probability of Clemson getting some of the additional funds has this to say:

Clemson college has a magnificent income, far greater than any other state college and far greater than it would be if it were provided by direct appropriation. It seems to the Piedmont that Clemson, which will have direction of the work under the Lever bill, ought to furnish the appropriation from its revenues that will be needed to get the benefit of the additional federal appropriations. This can be done up to a certain point without affecting the usefulness of the college.

Our good friend is mistaken in the statement that Clemson college has a magnificent income. Clemson college has perhaps a smaller income than the state university, and decidedly smaller than Winthrop. The allied interests at Clemson indeed receive a lot of money, but the college has always been merely a part of a system, and a large portion of the money goes to the experiment farms and to the farm demonstration work over the state. It is just a little bit unfair to Clemson college to suggest that it receives more than other colleges for the operation of the academic department, for this is not a precise statement.

And we believe that dollar for dollar, Clemson shows results that will compare very favorably with the work of the best institutions of the country, be they classical or technical in their training.

Getting back to the Lever bill, we learn the following facts from the bill that will be of interest to people who are proud to see the great sweep forward of agricultural development in this state:

That co-operative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the secretary of agriculture and the state agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act.

The act provides that no appropriation of federal money shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in colleges, promoting agricultural trains or any other purpose not specified in this act.

Not more than 5 per cent. of each annual appropriation may be applied to the printing and distribution of publications, which means that 95 per cent. of the appropriation must be devoted to the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations to persons not attending the colleges.

CHANGE CARS FOR ANDERSON

The reason that the people of the State do not know that Anderson is as big a town as it is because this town is on branch lines of railway. The "change cars for Anderson" song of so many years has given people a wrong idea of the city of Anderson. Read the following from the Charleston News and Courier:

Among others who returned to Charleston from the Confederate Reunion at Anderson Friday night were Col. S. E. Welch and Col. J. O. Lea. The Reunion, held Wednesday and Thursday, was said to be a great success.

"Anderson did herself proud," said Col. Lea, "and all credit should be given to Gen. Reid and the Chamber of Commerce for the manner in which things were handled." Col. Lea said that Mr. West, of Atlanta, delivered the greatest speech he had ever heard. Altogether, he said, the occasion was most enjoyable.

"I hope they will provide better cars for the old Confederate Veterans between Columbia and Anderson the next time than they did this time," said Col. Lea, "the cars were mean and miserable, and there was little comfort for the old men."

A WRONG TO A GOOD PEOPLE

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that some newspapers in this section were carrying an advertisement for a cotton mill in another state trying to get labor away from the mills in this State, and especially in Anderson. We deplore the effort of any one to disturb the peace of mill employees. They spend too much money in being moved from one mill to another. If they have grievances where they are and wish to move, it would be far better for them to have a grievance committee among themselves and carry their complaints to the mill heads and get all matters smoothed out by arbitration.

But there is yet a darker side to the picture. We learn from reliable sources that in enticing labor from this State the mill in another State has not only violated the spirit of a law of this State, but has caused a strike or some big mess in which many persons have been thrown out of employment.

Again we say, let the mill people alone. Politicians and others who try to inflame them, annoy them, excite them, are doing an injury to a class of citizenship from which we could expect much. They are fine people and gradually are working their way out, and are being given help by humane and Christian mill managers. We believe in offering them every protection of law and kindness, and in extending to them the hand of true friendship and friendly interest. But as we said before any effort to bear their resentment or to cause them to move from one mill to another is costing them dearly and is hindering them in their efforts to improve their condition.

Better to help them to make and to improve their homes and their home life. That is the wish of this paper.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS

Upon the call of G. C. Sullivan, chairman, and W. H. Shearer, secretary, there will be a meeting of the city executive committee this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the office of Mr. Sullivan. The object of this meeting is to ascertain who have qualified for the race for mayor and alderman of the city of Anderson. The pledges must all be in by 12 o'clock today.

The Intelligencer respectfully suggests to the candidates that they take every precaution to see that they have complied with all of the rules of the party and all of the laws of the State. The candidates must file a pledge with the chairman of the city executive committee and also must file a pledge with the clerk of court. This is important. Mr. Shearer will be in his office all the morning until 12 o'clock to receive the fees, and Mr. Sullivan can be found at his office all the morning if any of the candidates wish to learn if they have complied with all of the requirements. The following announcement was received last night by this paper from Mr. John K. Hood, president of the Ward One Club, and we suggest that all of the other clubs begin to see if the club rolls are in good order:

Please state for the benefit of voters in Ward one that the Democratic club roll of Ward One Club has been lost or mislaid, and that it will be necessary for the secretary to make up a new club roll. All who are entitled to registration are requested to call on or write Mr. C. Eugene Tribble, our secretary, and have their names enrolled at once.

JOHN K. HOOD, President.

The city of Anderson last year lost the services of Judge Cox from the school board because he had inadvertently failed to comply with the requirements as to filing pledges, and some excellent aldermanic material was lost in the same way. We suggest, therefore, that all candidates check up their list of pledges today before noon.

FIGHTS OWN RE-ELECTION.

Bartholdt Opens Headquarters to Resist His Constituents. St. Louis Dispatch to The New York Times.

The unique situation of a man maintaining headquarters in a campaign against his own re-election is presented by Representative Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis who is fighting against being forced into the race for congress from the tenth Missouri district. He has employed extra typists to warn his friends that he will not accept a renomination in the district, which is strongly republican and which he has carried for years by big majorities.

Last December Mr. Bartholdt informed his constituents in a formal statement that he did not wish again to be a candidate. A deluge of telegrams and letters of protest was the result. It soon became necessary to employ extra stenographers to take care of his mail on the subject. Mr. Bartholdt issued another formal statement and still the constituents wrote. Now he has established campaign headquarters to prevent the election being forced upon him.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE HORNS OF CATTLE?

(By Edgar L. Vincent)

If you were to go past certain buildings of the cities of the United States some days when the dust is open and, looking in, see the great piles of cattle horns, you would surely wonder what possible use could be made of so many of them. Big horns and little horns, horns crooked and horns straight, horns black, horns white, and horns of every kind, sort, and description, all brought together by the carload and thrown into this mammoth heap, waiting for what?

Should we venture over the threshold in our pursuit for knowledge on this subject, we would be met with a peculiar smell, not really offensive, and yet perhaps different from any we ever have experienced. This odor comes from heated horns. And why heat?

"This is a comb factory," the pleasant-faced guide tells us, coming forward to aid us as far as he can in our quest for light on what is coming to be a most interesting subject to us. For this is the "court of last resort" for the horns of the animals which go to the market in this country. Gathered up from east and from west, here they are now waiting the last change which shall make them once more "useful as well as ornamental."

This is the day of conservation. Nothing must be lost, not even the tip of the horn of a big Texas steer or one which once served both as a weapon of defense and a source of pride to the humblest horned creature of the Western wilds. So one after another the horns are taken from the heap in the storeroom and the tip sawed off, just as near to the end as is practicable, so that as much of the horn as possible may be saved for combs. And some day those who use tobacco may find in the stem of their pipes or the holders of their cigars or cigarettes, if they have the inquisitiveness to pursue their investigations so far, the little end of the horn of some ox that once brandished his eighteen-inch weapon away out on a big ranch of the Southwest.

Even the dust of the factory is carefully swept up and made into fertilizer, which may some day appear, transformed by the wonderful alchemy of nature, into corn or wheat, and so round again to horn and comb. Now a deft workman takes the horn robbed of its tip and saws it in two lengthwise, dexterously shifting the position of the horn as it is fed up to the saw, so that it will come out as nearly as possible in two equal parts. But the horn is too stiff and hard in its present form to be fashioned into anything that looks like a comb. Just how or when it was no one knows now, but somebody more thoughtful than his fellows found out a long time ago that boiling will soften even this seemingly inflexible substance. This, therefore, is the next process in the art of comb-making. It does not take long for the curves all to straighten out.

A rapid process of pressing sends the pieces out in flat, triangular shape. A bath in cold water hardens them once more, and they are ready for the workman standing next to the tip saw. Here the horns are cut into strips of various lengths according to their size. Every bit is sawed so far as can be done.

In the beginning of horn comb making it was not so essential that waste should be avoided as it is today. Not so many combs were required as at present, and the horns were not worth as much as they are today. And for these reasons the teeth of combs were cut by thin saws which made a slit of the desired depth down toward the back of the comb. One such saw was at first used, then gangs of two working side by side, doing the work more rapidly.

This was a costly process, however, and the day came when a machine was invented which could cut the teeth down through the plate of the horn, just as a die would chip out a disk of metal. This saved every bit of the horn and lessened the expense for raw material very greatly.

But the comb would not be very comfortable to use at this point in the process of manufacture, neither would it be beautiful enough to appear in places where combs may be called upon to do service. To give it more of beauty and bring it to the smoothness required, the comb is now put through an operation of polishing which takes every bit of the rough exterior away, leaving it a very pretty as well as highly necessary article of household furniture. In this process of polishing the humble corn husk and the smooth-faced chamols are brought into play. It may seem strange that the husk of corn would be worth anything as polisher; any one who has cut his finger on the edge of one of the wrappers of the corn ear knows that it is almost as sharp a razor, however. It really was a bright idea to put this quality of the corn husk to use in making combs, and, after the chamols and the rough corn leaves have done their work, horn combs have a beauty which makes them preferable to many people, even to the exclusion of tortoise shell.

According to the census figures for 1905, to latest now at hand, there were then forty-two factories in this country making combs. Nearly seven hundred and sixty thousand people were engaged in the work, and the value of their annual output was \$2,769,380.

"Reinforcing" Manure.

Manure is the best of all crop products, but manure needs reinforcement to bring out its greatest value and to supply matter in which it is deficient. Besides, the farms are few and far between that produce enough manure to fertilize all the land even by the most careful live stock farming and by adding bought feeds to the crops grown and returning all manure to the soil. Manure is especially deficient in phosphoric acid, according to Clemson College authorities, and where a crop is fertilized entirely with manure, the addition of acid phosphate will increase the yield. On sandy lands, manure will not contain enough potash to produce the best crops.

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CROPPING SYSTEM FOR FARM.

Prof. Hutchinson Discusses a Way to Distribute Farm Work.

Clemson College, June 1.—"One of the largest problems, perhaps the most important problem, on a farm is so to arrange the work that the man and horse labor will be evenly distributed over the whole year," said Prof. Hutchinson of the agronomy division of Clemson College. Prof. Hutchinson was in the course of a discussion on farm management problems. "Any man that can provide a full year's work for the people on his farm will save money."

"Any man, said Prof. Hutchinson, who cannot grow cotton for less money than he can get for it at present does not know how to grow cotton. A man will make a good profit from cotton for the period of the year in which it is grown. But, he added, if a man grows only cotton, it will not give his farm a whole year's work and he may come out with a loss at the end of the year even though he makes money on his cotton."

It is a hard thing, he said, to provide for a full year's work on the farm. Ninety-nine per cent of the farmers in the United States fail to do so in toto. But it is not hard to arrange a cropping system so that a farm will approach this ideal. Prof. Hutchinson proceeded to suggest a cropping system for an average one-family South Carolina farm of 25 or 30 acres.

The cropping system will depend on the land and on the section. There may be forty crops a South Carolina farmer can grow very well at the same time that he can grow cotton; but he should not pay any attention to the other thirty-nine as long as cotton is the most profitable for him. However, cotton will provide work for only part of the year, and there must be found a way to employ the resources of the farm during the rest of the time.

Where a farm is in a tobacco section, though tobacco competes with cotton somewhat, it should grow enough tobacco to handle economically, probably three or four acres. The tobacco will give work to the people on a farm at a time when they are likely to have little else to do and will bring money to a farmer at a time when he is likely to need it badly.

Corn and hay crops, like tobacco, compete somewhat with cotton, but the one-family farm should grow enough of these crops for home consumption. By planting the corn early and getting it out of the way, a man can make corn enough to save his corn bill and will not lose time from his cotton.

For the grain and hay crops, oats and vetch, followed by cowpeas are suggested. This fits in well and will not compete with other work. It furnishes the important opportunity to grow both winter and summer legumes and in this way cut down the fertilizer bill.

There will still be room for a good winter money crop. A crop like asparagus or some other winter truck crop can be made very profitable and just enough of it should be grown to provide work for the people on the farm and to make money at a time when none would otherwise be coming in.

Prof. Hutchinson then suggested an outfit of live stock for the one-family or "one-horse" farm. He said the first thing he would do to such a farm would be to provide it with another work animal and so make it a "two horse" farm. He advised other live stock as follows:

Some good chickens, well kept and attended to, to provide plenty of one of the wholesomest articles of food known to man and also to provide meat on special occasions and in emergencies and when other kinds of meat are rather scarce on the farm.

Two good dairy cows to furnish plenty of milk and butter; and to yield an occasional animal for sale. A herd of rows, probably ten, capable of producing a carload of hogs per year.

This cropping system, Prof. Hutchinson suggested required very little more capital than is now required by the one-crop farmer. At the same time the profits from it are very much larger.

The main thing, he said, is to have the farm work so arranged that there will be work for the whole family the year around and that when the farm is not producing a money crop it is in some crop like legumes which will enrich it and cut down the fertilizer bills.

SLIGHT CUSSING MATCH.

Whitmore, June 1.—Gov. Blease arrived here about 1 o'clock from Newberry Saturday and after considerable handshaking addressed the crowd which had assembled in the public square to hear him. He began his talk about 2:30 o'clock. His speech touched on many subjects, and it was to a large extent of a personal nature. Shortly after he began to speak of matters particularly of interest to Whitmore, Mr. William Coleman, president of the Glenn Lowry Manufacturing company, rode up and in a few minutes after his arrival Gov. Blease, singling Mr. Coleman out, stated to the audience that he wanted to explain why Mr. Coleman hated him. Mr. Coleman immediately stood up in his buggy and interrupting the governor told him that he did not hate him, and that he wanted an explanation as to why he accused him of hatred. Gov. Blease said that any man who would oppose a motion in his behalf at a club meeting was his enemy, and that Mr. Coleman had done this. Mr. Coleman stated that such was not the case as this could be easily proved as a great many present were members of the club and he was sure no one would state to the contrary. Gov. Blease then brought up another matter, which Mr. Coleman denied and begged to be heard. The governor refused absolutely to entertain any explanation whatever, whereupon Mr. Coleman told him to go to hell and drive away.

After the above incident the speech was mainly a criticism of individuals who were not after the governor's liking. The governor and his friends who accompanied him here left in automobiles about 7 o'clock for Newberry.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FUND.

General Education Board Will Continue Activities in South.

New York Sun. The general education board of the John D. Rockefeller fund at a meeting Saturday at 17 Battery place made appropriations aggregating \$1,400,000 for various branches of educational work.

It was announced that although Congress has assumed entire support of the farm demonstration work in the South in which the board has cooperated with the department of agriculture the board will continue this branch of its work in co-operation with state agricultural colleges in the north. An appropriation of 19,000 was made for the purpose of carrying on farm demonstration instruction and boys' and girls' clubs in Maine, and \$10,000 for similar work in New Hampshire.

In a report covering a study of the status of rural education, attention was called to the fact that state departments of education "often lack the organization to make thorough surveys of rural schools and to organize state forces with a view to developing adequate and comprehensive systems of rural education." The board decided to support rural school agents attached to the office of the state superintendents of instruction and a general agent whose business it will be to bring about co-operation of \$50,000 was made, to start work along these lines in 12 or 15 states the states to be chosen later.

An appropriation of \$40,000 was made to aid in developing the secondary school movement in the south and \$30,000 was voted for the support of supervisors of negro rural schools. It was announced that the board will continue its policy of creating full-time clinical departments "in the effort to place medical education on a sounder and higher basis than it has ever before occupied," and that to this end \$50,000 was appropriated for the medical department at Yale.

The money will be used to enable the university to gain complete educational control of control of the New Haven Hospital and to install full time clinical teaching in the main medical and surgical departments, as has already been done at Johns Hopkins and at Washington University.

Army Won.

Annapolis, May 30.—Army baseball teams took from the Navy the sixth straight game in their annual series.

In the crowd was secretary of the navy, Daniels and secretary of war Garrison. Batteries—Meyland and Milbourn; Stevens and Hicks.

TAZA, KEY TO MOROCCO.

Capture of Town Makes France Supreme in the Empire.

Paris Dispatch. Although full accounts have been received here of the capture of Taza by the French troops under General Baumgarten on the night of May 10, yet the significance of the capture seems to have been overlooked by the French press. The importance of the ancient stronghold to France will at once be apparent if we take a glance at a map of North Africa.

The great Moroccan plain which extends along the Atlantic Coast is divided from Eastern Morocco and Algeria by the Atlas Mountains which slope so to speak, right across that corner of Africa. Through these mountains there is but one pass—that in which Taza is built—and so long as the French were not in possession of Taza there could be no direct communication between Fez, the Moroccan capital, and the French colony of Algeria.

To go from Fez to the Algerian frontier by any other way takes 20 times as long. For example, recently Gen. Gouraud then in Western Morocco, was summoned to attend a military council on the other side of the Atlas mountains. He was obliged to go to Casablanca, take ship, sail round the Spanish corner of Morocco to Oran in Algeria and thence go on to the place of meeting. It took him 11 days. Via Taza he could now do it in less than one.

When it is considered that all the French military stores for the Moroccan campaign are in Algeria the capture of Taza means that France is now practically master of the Moorish empire.

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